STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL,

ISAAC SLENKER,

Of Union County.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,

JAMES P. BARR,

Of Allegheny County.

Democratic Standing Committee.

The Democratic Standing Committee of Lehigh county is requested to meet at the "Allen House" of Joseph F. Newhard, in the borough of Allentown, on

Saturday the 19th of July, 1862,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Punctual attendance of the members is requested as business of importance is to be transacted.

RICHARD DYER, President.
JAMES F. KLINE, Secretary.

The State Convention.

The State Convention at Harrisburg, on Friday week, was a most auspicious assemblage of the representatives of the Old Keystone's Democracy.—The most gratifying harmony prevailed. Old differences were forgotten, an earnest desire to promote the good of our cause, and therefore of our country, alone inspiring all. The Committee on Resolutions reported a soundly conservative and patriotic series, which were adopted amidst enthusiastic cheers. There was not a solitary dissenting voice. They are short and to the point.—They are, as a matter of course, not agreeable to Abolition "Union" politicians,—to negro emancipationists,—to public plunderers of the Cameron, Fremont, Welles and Simmons stripe,—or to underground railroad patriots and their official allies at Washington and other points, who are filling Pennsylvania and other border free States with Southern negroes to compete with and prejudice the interests of industrious white laborers.—But they meet public expectation, and are acceptable to the conservative, Union loving masses without respect to party names. The Constitution as it is—in all its vigor. The Union as it was. Cordial support of the Government in all constitutional measures for the vigorous prosecution of the war for the Constitution and the Union. Opposition to unnecessary, illegal and unconstitutional measures. Opposition to the treasonable schemes of the Abolitionists, tending to the ultimate separation of the free and slave States. Opposition to the corrupt practices of the party in power, whereby the public money by millions has been squandered upon partisan favorites; and opposition to negro equality and expending the money procured by taxation, and so much needed for the support of the Government, in liberating and pampering worthless negroes. These are some of the main features of the Democratic platform upon which the [illegible] must stand in order to maintain the Constitution and prevent the ultimate separation of the slave from the free States.

The candidates placed in nomination by the Convention are competent, sound, able, patriotic men—just such as the times and circumstances demand. For Auditor General, Isaac Slenker, of Union county, was nominated on the 6th ballot.—The nomination was ratified by the unanimous voice of the Convention, and the rival candidates were among the first to congratulate Mr. Slenker on his success. Isaac Slenker resides at New Berlin, Union county. He is a lawyer by profession, and enjoys a large practice in his own and neighboring counties. He has a most enviable reputation for business capacity and strict integrity. He is a man of mature years, and would make a most capable, careful and efficient Auditor General. His life has been mainly devoted to the pursuit of his profession, he having mingled little in public life. In the year 1834 he was elected to the State Senate for the term of four years and occupied his seat until 1838, during one of the most eventful periods of our State history. Last fall he was the Democratic candidate for President Judge in the strong Republican district composed of the counties of Union, Snyder and Mifflin, and such was the confidence of the people who know his worth in his capacity and integrity, that he was only defeated by a score of votes, and that through a misunderstanding as to the place of voting in one township. We are assured that the personal esteem in which he is held at home will again be manifested at the October election. We congratulate the conservative citizens of Pennsylvania upon the opportunity afforded them of electing a man like Mr. Slenker, and the Democratic party upon their fortunate [illegible]

The Federal Army.—Gen. McClellan.

As indicated by the gloomy news published in our last issue, our army has met with disaster before Richmond. It has retreated from the swamps of the Chickahominy to the banks of the James River, fighting seven days in succession, and losing besides quantities of stores, from ten to fifteen thousand men. The bloody field stretches over a distance of seventeen miles, every foot of which was contested by our forces.—Our army was within hearing of Richmond a fortnight since; now it is seventeen miles from the rebel capital. The harvest of death was large on both sides, and the long lists of wounded not fatal returns to make to their friends at home. The army is now protected by gunboats on the river, and is rapidly reinforced. The only fears entertained are that the rebels will annoy our transports by erecting batteries on the river. Only a few days since a mail boat was fired into by a six pounder, killing two men and wounding six others. A blockade, however, can be prevented by our iron clad gunboats. The peninsula is open again to Yorktown, but it will hardly be safe for them to stray away so far from their base of operations.

Who is really responsible for the late retrograde movement of the "army of the Potomac?" By whose design, or whose blunder, was McClellan left, despite his pleadings, without sufficient reinforcements to maintain his position, while the enemy was massing his forces from all points of the compass to end the campaign by overwhelming him? This is the popular inquiry at the present moment. It is easy to understand where the blame attaches. It is a well-known fact that at the time General McClellan left Alexandria with his army for the Peninsula, the army under Gen. McDowell was included in his department, and all his plans for the conduct of the campaign were based accordingly. Shortly after the commencement of the siege of Yorktown, when the prospects for the speedy capture of Richmond were at their height, a new Department was created, and McDowell appointed to its command, with 41,000 men. Thus without consultation with McClellan, and in direct opposition to his known wishes, was nearly the half of his army taken from him, and his original, and according to General Scott perfect campaign, broken up. Notwithstanding this, the gallant McClellan drove the enemy from Yorktown, whipped them well at Williamsburg, West Point, Seven Pines and Fair Oaks, and took up an extended position stretching across the Chickahominy from White Oak swamp to Hanover Court House. At this particular part of the campaign it was that McDowell with his 42,000 men was to form a juncture with the main body of the army, and together move on and occupy the Capital of Rebeldom. It must be remembered that at that time 100,000 of the rebel army now in Richmond were before Corinth, and engaged in the defence of other Southern points then threatened. It was the not reinforcing of McClellan while his army lay extended from the Chickahominy to Hanover Court House that rendered the recent hazardous flank movement in order to contract his lines, a necessity, and that resulted, although conducted with a skill and energy unsurpassable, in the killing and wounding of so many valuable men. We have no hesitation in expressing our firm belief, that under any other officer in the army of the United States, the movement would have resulted in a complete rout. Bitter experience has taught us that the North was right in confiding in McClellan, and had not the War Department interfered with his plans, he would have been in Richmond long since. But official neglect put him at the mercy of the overwhelming forces of the enemy and the consequence has been a retreat not far removed from a disastrous defeat. If there is to be condemnation and condign punishment with popular indignation, let it fall where it belongs: upon the heads of vicious, incapable men at the seat of government. If General McClellan had had forty or fifty thousand more men he would have held the whole space of country between the York and James rivers and along the Chickahominy, in undisputed possession. If he could have taken with him, the troops which were taken from him when he left Washington for Yorktown, he would have been in Richmond long ago, and the enemy driven from their Capital.—The history of the war, when written, will demonstrate these facts beyond all just cavil or dispute, and place the responsibility of delay or disaster where it belongs.

The President is honest in purpose and earnest in action, but when surrounded by men of ignorance or passion, who pour their leprous poison into his ears from day to day, it is impossible that he should not be influenced to some extent by them. In other words, the Cabinet is not a unit in regard to McClellan, and McClellan knows it, and feels the force of this malign influence both there and at the Capital, in his management of the army. While he is the idol of his army,—the noblest, he says, which the world ever saw,—he is the "target" of a body of civilians who hold the purse and the sword at the seat of government. While he has the respect and confidence of the people, he is picked at and menaced at by Abolition fanatics throughout the North, and growled at and cried down by bolder men of power who control the Treasury and War Departments of the Government. The President, it is believed, sympathizes with his able and tried army leader. General Scott, it is known, cordially supports and endorses him. A numerical majority of the Cabinet have stood by him, and probably do so to-day; but between envy, jealousy, imbecility, hate and passion, it is difficult to bear up against a constant avalanche from men in places of so much influence and power.

We charge home upon the abolition politicians the responsibility of every disaster which has occurred to our arms since the War Department interfered with the plans of Gen. McClellan.

Abolition Treason.

[illegible] Phillips delivered an abolition sermon [illegible] Society in Boston on Sun[day] [illegible] disunionist of twenty years [illegible] endorsement from Repub[licans] [illegible] and Harrisburg, he [illegible] treasonable sentiments [illegible] whose antecedents had [illegible] consigned him [illegible] Government, [illegible]

The Confiscation Bill Passed.

In the House of Representatives at Washington, on Friday, the Committee of Conference on the Confiscation bill recommended that the House recede from their disagreement, and agree to the Senate bill with certain modifications so as to provide as follows:—

Every person who shall commit the crime of treason against the United States and shall be adjudged guilty thereof, shall suffer death, and all his slaves, if he has any, shall be declared and made free, or he shall be imprisoned for not less than five years, and fined not less than $10,000, and all his estate, real and personal, excluding slaves, shall be levied upon, any sale or conveyance to the contrary notwithstanding. If any person shall hereafter incite, set on foot, assist or engage in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States, or the laws thereof, or shall give aid or comfort to any such existing rebellion or insurrection, and be convicted thereof, such person shall be punished by the forfeiture of all his personal property, of every kind whatever, or shall be punished by imprisonment ten years, and fined not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and his slaves, if he has any, be liberated at the discretion of the court, and all such property, excluding slaves, shall be forfeited to the United States. Every person guilty of either of the offenses described in this act shall be forever incapable and disqualified to hold any office under the United States. This act is not to be construed in any way to affect or alter the prosecution, conviction or punishment of any person guilty of treason against the United States. To insure the speedy termination of the present rebellion the President is authorized to cause the seizure of all property, real and personal, of all such persons, and apply and use the proceeds of the same for the support of the United States. Five classes of persons are affected by this bill—those who shall hereafter hold the office of president, vice president, member of Congress, foreign minister, &c., under the so-called Confederate States. The President is authorized to issue a proclamation if, after sixty days, all persons in rebellion do not return to their allegiance, that their property shall be forfeited, &c. All slaves of persons hereafter engaged in rebellion, or who shall in any way give aid and comfort thereto, escaping to, and taking refuge within the lines of our army, and all slaves deserted by their masters, and coming under control of the government of the United States, and all slaves found at places occupied by rebel forces and afterwards by United States troops, shall be held to be captives of war, and be forever free from their service and no longer held as slaves. No slaves escaping from one State to another State shall be delivered up except for crime, or some offence against the laws of the United States, until the claimant shall first make oath as to his lawful ownership and that he has not borne arms in the present rebellion or given aid and comfort thereto. No person engaged in naval or military service shall decide on the validity of the claim or surrender such slaves, on pain of being dismissed from the service. The President is authorized to employ as many persons of African descent for the suppression of the rebellion, and use them in such manner as he may deem best for the public welfare; and the President is also authorized to make provision for colonizing the blacks beyond the limits of the United States. The President is authorized to extend to prisoners in rebellion pardon and amnesty on such condition as he may deem expedient for public welfare.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read for suppression of insurrection and punishment and seizure of property of rebels, and for other purposes.

Messrs. Mallory, (Union) of Ky., and Cox, (opp.) of Ohio, raised points of order which were severally overruled.

Mr. Allen moved to lay the report on the table. Negatived—42 against 77.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the Confiscation bill was then concurred in—yeas 82 against 42 [illegible].

Yeas—Messrs. Aldrich, Alley, Arnold, Ashley, Babbitt, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, Blair, of Va., Blair, of Pa., Blake, Buffinton, Campbell, Casey, Clark, Colfax, Roscoe Conkling, F. A. Conkling, Covode, Cutler, Davis, Dawes, Duell, Dunn, Edwards, Elliot, Ely, Fenton, Fessenden, Fisher, Frank, Gooch, Goodwin, Gurley, Hale, Hooper, Hutchins, Julian, Kelley, Kellogg, of Mich., Kellogg, of Ill., Lansing, Loomis, Lovejoy, Low, McKnight, McPherson, Maynard, Mitchell, Moorhead, Morrill, of Me., Morrill, of Vt., Nixon, Patton, Phelps, of Cal., Pike, Porter, Potter, Rice, of Mass., Rice, of Me., Riddle, Rollins, of N. H., Sargent, Sedgwick, Shanks, Shellabarger, Sherman, Stevens, Stratton, Trimble, Trowbridge, VanHorn, Verree, Wall, Wallace, Walton, Washburne, Wheeler, White, of Ind., Wilson, Windom and Worcester.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, of Ohio, Allen, of Ill., Ancona, Bailey, Biddle, Browne, of R. I., Clements, Cobb, Cox, Crisfield, Crittenden, Dunlap, Fouke, Granger, Grider, Haight, Hall, Harding, Holman, Kerrigan, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Lehman, Mallory, Menzies, Morris, Noell, Odell, Pendleton, Robinson, of Mo., Segar, Shiel, Steele, of N. Y., Steele, of N. J., Stiles, Thomas, of Mass., Thomas, of Md., Ward, Webster, Wickliffe and Wood.

The Resolutions.

After the publication of our last week's paper we found that one of the resolutions of the Democratic State Convention was missing in our record of the proceedings, owing to the fact that the paper from which we copied—John W. Forney's pirate sheet, the *Press*, had omitted the same, probably intentionally on account of being a home-striker to the black cause in which Judas at present is enlisted. The resolution reads as follows:

Resolved, VI. That we denounce Northern Abolitionism and Southern Secessionism, as the co-operating agents of our present calamities, alike treasonable to the Constitution and inimical to the Union. The only way to a restored Union and a respected Constitution, with returning peace and prosperity is through the overthrow of both.

Stirring Address from Gen. McClellan to His Soldiers.

The following spirited and stirring address was issued by Gen. McClellan, from his head-quarters, near Harrison's Landing, on the James River, on the 4th of July inst., to the soldiers under his command:

Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac!—Your achievements of the last ten days have illustrated the valor and endurance of the American soldier. Attacked by superior forces and without hope of reinforcements you have succeeded in changing your base of operations by a flank movement, always regarded as the most hazardous of military expedients. You have saved all your material, all your trains and all your guns, except a few lost in battle, taking in return, guns and colors from the enemy. Upon your march you have been assailed day after day with desperate fury, by men of the same race and nation, skillfully massed and led. Under every disadvantage of number, and necessarily of position also, you have in every conflict beaten back your foes with enormous slaughter. Your conduct ranks you among the celebrated armies of history. No one will now question that each of you may always with pride say, "I belong to the Army of the Potomac."—You have reached the new base, complete in organization and unimpaired in spirit. The enemy may at any time attack you. We are prepared to meet them. I have personally established your lines. Let them come, and we will convert their repulse into a final defeat. Your government is strengthening you with the resources of a great people. On this, our nation's birthday, we declare to our foes, who are rebels against the best interests of mankind, that this army shall enter the capital of the so-called confederacy; that our national constitution shall [illegible] and that the Union, which can alone [illegible] internal peace, and external security [illegible] "Must and Shall be Preserved," [illegible] in time, treasure and blood.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

[illegible] Battles.—We give below the names [illegible] of the various battles which have [illegible] before Richmond:

[illegible] 26—Battle of Mechanicsville.
[illegible]—Battle of Gaines' Mill.
[illegible]—Battle of the Chickahominy.
[illegible]—Battle of Peach Orchard [illegible] Station.
[illegible] 30—Battle of White Oak Swamp [illegible] Oak Creek; battle of Charles City [illegible]
[illegible] Battle of Turkey Bend.

[illegible]—One of our [illegible] the difference [illegible]

Local Record.

We notice [illegible] have made [illegible] appearance, anything [illegible]

Col. Good's regiment is at Beaufort, S. C., and enjoys remarkably good health.

Dr. Thomas [illegible] of Millers, formerly of this place, has been appointed an Assistant Surgeon in the Army.

A Cotillion Party will come off in the Masonic Hall, at Treichlertown, on Friday evening, July 20th.

The Executions in the 47th Pennsylvania Regiment sent home over four thousand dollars to their friends.

The Scott Legion regiment is at present organizing in Philadelphia. H. B. Yeager, formerly of this place, is Captain of Company I.

Nevin Kessler, son of Rev. C. K. Kessler, of this place, is an applicant for admission to the Naval School at Newport.

J. E. Eldred, formerly mail agent on the North Penna. Railroad, and late a member of the 67th Penna. regiment, died at Annapolis, Md., on the 17th ult., of typhoid fever.

Light, the aeronaut, has completed his new Fire Balloon, and will make an ascension from Kutztown on Saturday next, and from Nazareth on Saturday week.

In our announcement last week of the result of the late semi-annual election of the Columbia Fire Company, the name of Allen P. Stockel was omitted as a Trustee.

Rev. B. M. Schmucker, of St. John's Lutheran Church in this borough, has received a call from St. John's Church at Easton, but has not yet signified upon acceptance of the same.

THE BEAVER MEADOW RAIL ROAD.—Under the vigorous labor of the officers of this road, damages have been so far repaired as to be open again for travel.

A report having gained currency here that Daniel Mertz and James Seip, of this place, members of Capt. Newhard's Co., 54th Reg. P. V., had deserted from service, we have been authorized to say that the same is entirely unfounded.

The 104th Penna. Regiment, Col. Davis, has at present only 439 men fit for duty, 87 being sick in quarters, 44 on detached duty, 64 missing, and 239 killed, sick and wounded. The regiment has lately been supplied with a new uniform.

Congress has passed a bill doing away with regimental bands, and retaining brigade bands.—The regimental bands will all be mustered out of service in thirty days, unless they volunteer to join brigade bands. This will effect a saving of about five millions a year.

The Odd Fellows of Pennsylvania have formed a "Union Relief Association," consisting of delegates from the various Lodges in this jurisdiction, for the purpose of administering aid to the sick and wounded in our Military Hospital. This is a good move and one that will accomplish much.

CURRANT WINE.—Dissolve eight pounds of honey in fifteen gallons of boiling water, to which when clarified, add the juice of eight pounds of red or white currants; then ferment for twenty-four hours; to every two gallons add two pounds of sugar, and clarify with white of eggs.

A CIRCUS PERFORMER KILLED IN WAR.—Tilghman Troxler, a member of Co. E, 7th Regt. Penna. Reserve Volunteers, known as "the India rubber man" in the circus line, was killed in one of the late battles before Richmond. He was a son of Louis Troxler, formerly of this county.

ALTERED NOTE.—An altered five dollar note of the Farmers' & Mechanics' bank, Camden, N. J. has just been put in circulation. Vignette, blacksmith and two horses; on the lower left hand corner, female seated; 5 above; on the lower left, sailor seated on a barrel; 5 above.

THE LEHIGH COUNTY SUPERINTENDENCY.—In consequence of the appointment of School Superintendent Good as Post Master at this place, the office has become vacant, and will now have to be filled by appointment until next May. The names of R. C. Hamersly, O. S. Fell and Francis P. Ruch have been suggested to the State Superintendent to select from for the unexpired term.

GRAND CONCERT.—We have the pleasure to announce that Madame Dressler, the distinguished soprano from the Moravian Seminary at Bethlehem, assisted by Henri Palling, a highly accomplished pianist of the same institution, will give a Concert in this place on Wednesday evening, July 23rd. The music to be rendered will be purely classical, by the best German and Italian composers. Madame Dressler bears a distinguished reputation, and ranks among the very best vocalists in the country. We hope that these artists may meet with a good reception at the hands of our citizens.

A MEAN ACT.—One night last week some cowardly miscreant, in order to gratify spite, entered the premises of George Hoffman, brewer in the first ward, and poisoned the large sea turtle that had been sent on to him from his soldier friends at Key West. He was found dead in the morning. This is meanness without a parallel; why the devil would, no doubt, blush to know that any of his followers would be guilty of such an act, and by way of a hint we would say that we think the person who did this, if he doesn't change his ways, will have a splendid opportunity of emigrating to a climate much hotter than the West Indies or Africa.

ALLENTOWN.—During a few hours stay this week, in our neighboring borough of Allentown, we were forcibly impressed with the beauty, the cleanliness and general appearance of the place. The streets lined from one end to the other with beautiful trees, pavements regular and clean, the sprinkled streets, all afford a very strong contrast to our own sorely tried and (since the freshet) disfigured town. Allentown is positively one of the most beautifully situated, enterprising and well-regulated towns in the State.—*Mauch Chunk Gazette.*

PHILADELPHIA AND WILKESBARRE TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders and election of officers of the Philadelphia and Wilkesbarre Telegraph Company, was held in Easton on Tuesday a week, at which time a regular revolution in the management of the Company was effected—all the old officers, from President down, having been thrown overboard. The following are the officers elect, viz:—

President—Algernon S. Roberts.
Treas. and Sec.—Alexander G. Gaw.
Directors.—W. W. Longstreth, W. Flemming, J. Gillingham Fell, James S. Cox, A. O. Goell, A. Pardee, George Hart, Edward Roberts, Andrew T. McClintock, Franklin A. Comly.

THE CANADA THISTLE.—Many of our readers will probably recall the provisions of the bill passed by the Legislature last winter, and now a law of the State, in relation to the Canada thistle. It provides that hereafter any individual or corporation allowing the Canada Thistle to ripen seed on their premises, shall be liable to a fine of ten dollars, (we believe, for we have not a copy of the law,) upon each complaint that is properly established; and any one who may fear the spread of the Canada thistle upon his premises from the lands of his careless or thriftless neighbor, may, after five days' notice, enter upon any lands where the weed is found growing, cut it, and recover full costs for the labor and trouble.

BLAISDELL BROTHERS' SWISS BELL RINGERS.—Our readers by referring to our advertising columns will observe that the world-renowned [illegible] Blaisdells' Brothers intend giving one of their [illegible] entertainments to-morrow evening in the Odd Fellows' Hall. They have just completed a long tour through the New England States, and our exchanges from that section of the Union have been very loud in their praise. There is something beyond mere novelty in the music of their bells. There is a richness of melody and fullness of tone, which we may look in vain for among all other instruments. The rapidity and great precision with which the bells are handled, in executing difficult and complicated pieces, render their entertainment the most extraordinary and pleasing performance to be witnessed. Besides the Bell [illegible], the performance will be interspersed [illegible] and instrumental music of [illegible]

[illegible] hope the [illegible] reception.

KERN & MEYER'S BEER VAULTS.—By invitation, we recently inspected the Beer Vaults of Kern & Meyer, on the Little Lehigh, and were surprised at their magnitude, and the immense value of their contents. These vaults are 77 feet in length, 16½ feet wide and 13 feet in height, excavated out of the solid rock embankment that abuts the North side of the bank of the Little Lehigh on the Brewery property. They are capable of holding an immense quantity of Beer, and are now completely filled. The vault is divided into five or six compartments to exclude air. The temperature of the vaults is that of winter, and on entering them from the warm atmosphere and bright sunshine of the outer world, and threading the way, by the dim light of a candle, through the narrow passages left between the huge piles of barrels that meet the eye "around, above, beneath," the visitor feels as if he was making an exploration of the famous catacombs of ancient Rome, except that, instead of being surrounded with the mouldering remains of the dead, he is in the midst of that which, when quaffed in moderation, vivifies and strengthens the human frame. An inspection of these vaults affords some idea of the extent of the business of the firm, which is the best evidence of the excellence of their manufacture.

WANTS INVESTIGATING.—The following is a communication to the Key West Herald:

"Small packages and boxes sent home by the transports in the Quartermaster's Department, on their arrival have been charged by the express company delivering them, stating these charges were made on their delivery from the vessel. We are assured by Capt. Coryell, the Assistant Quartermaster at this post, that no charge should be made by the purser of the vessel. We will mention one case as a specimen of the robberies committed. A small box was sent to Allentown, Pa., and the ship charge was $3 and express to Allentown 75 cents. Who stole the three dollars."

SCARCITY OF SMALL CHANGE.—Great scarcity is complained of here and elsewhere in small change. Dimes, half dimes and even pennies, heretofore a drug, are latterly in great demand.—Merchants and business men find it difficult, and sometimes impossible to change notes for small purchases. In view of the scarcity of coin of the lower denominations, an exchange suggests that the mint be set to work to meet the demand. A week or two exclusively devoted to the coinage of dimes, half-dimes, three cent pieces and nickles, would no doubt supply the deficiency, which has become so marked in some places, that one of our contemporaries expresses fears that a resort to "shin-plasters" may [illegible] necessary.

ARREST FOR DESERTION.—On Friday last, Capt. Narvis, of the 14th U. S. Infantry, now stationed at Elmira, N. Y., came on here and arrested two men who had enlisted under him here last winter, but since changed their minds upon the subject and left Uncle Sam's service without permission. They were taken to Elmira, and from there will be sent on the field.

MONSTER SNAKE.—Mr. Levi Krause, of Washington township, while recently engaged in ploughing, drove up a black snake measuring over seven feet in length. With the aid of neighbors she was killed after considerable difficulty, one of the men cutting off her head with a grass scythe just as she had raised to make a spring at him.

A detachment of four companies of the Ninth Penna. Cavalry, Col. Williams, to which a number of men from this place are attached, while out recently on a reconnoitering expedition in the vicinity of Tompkinsville, Kentucky, were attacked by a superior force of rebel cavalry, and Major Jordan, of the 9th, together with 47 men taken prisoners, 6 also four men killed and seven wounded.

We invite attention of our readers to the excellent army letters on the first and last pages of to-day's paper, written by our young friend Surgeon H. F. Martin, of the 9th Penna. Reserve Regiment. The two on our first page we had in possession for some time, but owing to the nature of their contents we deemed it best to defer their publication until this time.

NEW POST OFFICES.—A new Post Office has been established at [illegible], and Harrison [illegible] appointed Post Master.

Also one at Weidasville, in this County, and John F. Weida appointed Post Master.

ALTERED NOTE.—An altered Easton Bank note has made its appearance. It is a $1 changed to five. The work is well done, and will easily deceive those who are not acquainted with the bills of this bank.

AT HOME.—Maj. Gossler and several privates of Col. Good's regiment arrived here yesterday from Beaufort, S. C., on brief furlough. Capt. [illegible] of the same regiment, also returned home to [illegible]

W[illegible] of the School Directors of North and South Whitehall [illegible] the fact that [illegible] the examination of teachers for the ensuing [illegible]

First Lieut. David H. Nimley, of the [illegible] Penna. (Lochiel) Cavalry, was drowned while bathing in Barren River, Ky., on Saturday week.—He was from Mount [illegible], Pa.

[illegible] portion of the Lehigh [illegible] connecting canals destroyed by the recent flood.

[illegible] Little Lehigh [illegible] grand [illegible] of all the elements [illegible] Filled up with the descendants of the German stock who originally settled this county, [illegible] all the habits of their forefathers, at the same time progressing steadily in everything that renders life comfortable and cheerful. We doubt if a more substantial body of farmers can be found in the whole Union than till the soil of these townships. Industrious in every sense of the word, such a being as a lazy or an indolent man is not to be found in their midst. Their fine, large farm houses, their immense barns and their rich lands betoken prosperity on every hand, and the cheerful honest faces of the farmers afford good evidence that they are contented and happy. The man must have no soul who can pass over the mountain along the Jordan and look down the valley on either side, without having his heart filled with pleasurable emotions. Just at this time, when the farm houses are literally buried in flowers, when the fields in green and yellow dresses, and the gardens are surrounded by freshly white-washed fences, with roads here and there winding their ways through beautiful meadows, is a scene worthy the pencil of an artist. In our journey we came upon quite a number of acquaintances, and passing the fine residence of our clever friend Owen W. Faust, made a halt to have a little chat with him. Not being home, we took a view of his beautiful Pear Orchard, and in this were much gratified, as also with the admirable arrangement and taste displayed in all surroundings on the premises, which convinced us that he is a go-ahead citizen in the way of improvements and good management. To fruit husbandry he lays particular attention. Three years last Spring, he purchased of Mr. E. Ellsworth, the well known and reliable Nursery man, now holding forth in Allentown, one hundred dwarf pear trees, comprising sixteen varieties, which he set out, and now are all in bearing condition,—from a peck to a bushel each, presenting not only an attractive appearance but a promise of plenty of one of the very best and most luscious and desirable of all fruits, and upon the whole a profitable branch of husbandry. As there is a desire visible among [illegible] to enter into fruit culture, they should call [illegible] Mr. Faust's success in this line, and afterwards [illegible] their orders to Mr. Ellsworth, and our word for it [illegible] one will ever have cause to regret having made the step forward.

NOW IS THE TIME TO ENLIST.—The President having called for three hundred thousand more troops, Pennsylvania is asked to furnish her quota, and, of course "Little Lehigh" is again looked upon to do her duty. In view of this Gov. Curtin has authorized Col. Wm. Hamersly, of this borough, to raise a company, and active measures are already under way to secure a patriotic response. Lehigh county, it is true, has already furnished about 800 men for the war, but we think we have willing material to swell the roll of glory to at least a thousand, which would give two additional companies. The old Keystone has never faltered in war or in peace, from the faithful discharge of her obligations to the Union, and she will not hesitate in this time of our country's peril and extremity. Let our patriotic young men brace themselves now to be ready in time for Capt. Hamersly's company. Let them bestir themselves to become the sons of those who waited not a second bidding in our first great national contest, and by carrying high the standard of the Union, show its enemies that the fire of true patriotism lives as brightly now in the hearts of loyal Americans as when lighted by the struggles of our National Independence. Go, young men, stand by your country in this the hour of her peril. Let it be remembered that every man enlisting in the service now will receive twenty-five dollars bounty and thirteen dollars advance pay, thirteen dollars a month while in the service, and seventy five dollars on being discharged.

ARITHMETICAL DEPARTMENT.—No. 13.—A weight of 2 lbs. laid on the shoulder of a man is no greater burden to him than is absolute weight. What difference will he feel between the said weight applied at his elbow, or 14 inches from his shoulder, and in the palm of his hand, or 28 inches from his shoulder, and how much more must his muscles then draw to support it at right angles, that is having his arm stretched out? E. L. Y.

Answer to No. 12, published June 26th: [illegible]

THE GRAIN HARVEST.—The farmers in this section are now very busily engaged in cutting and harvesting their grain. The weather has been very favorable for this purpose, the past few days. The crop, generally speaking, is a very good one, and the grain is well filled, and headed, so that the farmers will be well rewarded for their labors this year.

A physician can find a good opening at Fennersville, Monroe county.

LETTER FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—

Camp before Richmond, Va.,
July 4, 1862.

Dear Sir:—I write you this morning under peculiar circumstances. I apprise you of my safety after the four terrible engagements of Thursday and Friday (26th and 27th of [illegible]) Monday and Tuesday (30th of June and 1st of July) in all of which I participated. Our Regiment suffered severely, there being only 400 men and 9 officers left of a once full command. McCall's Division fought bravely, and occupying a prominent position in the army at the time of the fight (the extreme right wing) sustained a heavy loss. Gen. McCall was wounded and taken prisoner, Gen. Reynolds commanding the 1st Brigade, taken prisoner, and Gen. Meade of the Second Brigade wounded. The battles were all desperately contested affairs, beginning on Thursday, when the 1st and 3rd Brigades of McCall's Division held in check for 12 hours 2,450 rebels, and culminating in a battle on Tuesday when the whole of McClellan's army was engaged, lasting from early in the morning until after dark and ending in an inglorious defeat and flight of the rebels.

During the past week events have so crowded upon us as to create within me a semblance of having lived an age. The excitements we experienced and the horrors of war I witnessed are of such a character as to excel all powers of description, nay even of conception itself. The slaughter of the last three days was terrible. Our army could not have lost less than 10,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners; that of the rebels must have doubled ours.

I presume newspapers will give details. The 11th Regiment of McCall's division has only 160 men left of over 900 men out of six companies of Bucktails only 80 men are left. All the regiments engaged suffered in proportion. McCall's division did admirably on every occasion. The 5th and 8th Penna. Reserve Regiments won the encomiums of Gen. McClellan in a special order for the manner in which they brought up the rear on Friday morning, keeping the Rebel army at bay while the remainder was falling back. Some papers give the 7th Massachusetts the credit. It was the 5th Penna. Reserve. On Friday's fight we had 3,400 men engaged while the enemy, as we subsequently learned from prisoners, was 9,000 strong, embracing Stonewall Jackson's army. On Monday's fight the numbers were increased on both sides, and on Tuesday's battle the whole of McClellan's army was engaged against a superior rebel force. On Thursday, Friday and Monday we retained possession of the field after the battles but fell back towards the James River; on Tuesday the enemy was badly whipped and fled towards Richmond in the greatest disorder [illegible] Bull Run [illegible] artillery pursued them and [illegible] them by the [illegible] Then [illegible]

[illegible] over. The [illegible] passed to all [illegible] time. I have [illegible] or two. I am [illegible]

As [illegible]

Cotton [illegible]

Housekeepers [illegible] rise in all sorts of [illegible] in the smallest quantity [illegible] which [illegible] bring the cost at least [illegible] up. This is a [illegible] our arms should prove [illegible] and bring the [illegible] then the [illegible] of cotton [illegible] by [illegible] manufactured fabrics [illegible] high for years to [illegible] ments, but it is still [illegible] manufactured articles [illegible] advance in the [illegible] deplorable [illegible] such an event [illegible] sold at retail will be more likely to go [illegible] tories in New Hampshire [illegible] stopped their looms and reduced the [illegible] of their operatives until the prices of [illegible] have sufficiently advanced to enable [illegible] without loss. The difficulty is not in any want of demand, but simply in the [illegible] of obtaining remunerative prices for their goods.

An [illegible]

The following is [illegible] the Albany Evening Journal, the great organ of Mr. Seward, edited by his fast friend Thurlow Weed. It is a plain statement of a fact which we and other Democratic journals have often set forth, and [illegible] which we have been assailed by Republican [illegible] all over the country. *Is it true* [illegible] late of the North helped to [illegible] of the South? *Mr. Weed says it is.* Is it true that Abolition editors and speech-makers are *aggravating the horrors they* [illegible] that they are playing into the hands of the leaders of the rebellion!—that they are [illegible] the *Union men of the South?*—that they are rendering [illegible] *difficult, if not impossible?* Mr. Weed says it is. Let conservative Republicans read and ponder:—

"The Chief Architects of Rebellion, before it broke out, avowed that they were aided in their infernal designs by the ultra Abolitionists of the North. This is too true, for without such aid the South could never have been spoiled against the Union. But for the [illegible] North Carolina could not have been forced out of the Union. And even now, the ultra Abolition press and speech-makers are aggravating [illegible] they helped to create, and thus, by playing into the hands of the leaders of Rebellion, are keeping [illegible] Union men of the South, and rendering [illegible] cult, if not impossible."

—Any man who is in favor of prosecuting the war for the purpose of abolishing slavery, is a [illegible]unionist. The Constitution [illegible] the States—to not meddling [illegible] Therefore, he who favors the prosecution of the war for the purpose specified, favors a violation of the Constitution, and as the Union can only exist under that instrument, he is, consequently, a disunionist. The only true patriots are the Democrats and conservative men of both parties, who advocate "The Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the Laws."

Supporting the Government.—A good deal is said at times of the importance of [illegible] by the Government and the administration. Is it not possible for some one to impress the truth of this general principle upon Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, member of the House from Pennsylvania? We know of no member of Congress who makes more damaging attacks upon the administration, or does it with more apparent gusto, than the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means [illegible] leader of the Government in the House.—*Boston Advertiser.*

Didn't Like It.—A gentleman, named [illegible], residing at Waynesboro, in this State, recently erected a Union pole on his premises, from the top of which he hung the Star Spangled Banner to the breeze, inscribed with the words "Democracy and the Union now and forever." The black republican abolitionists in that neighborhood called this treason, and sneaked up to the pole one dark night and cut it down. The treason consisted in the word "Democracy." No abolition republican could look at it and not become enraged—it was enough to give them fits.

Millard Fillmore—Time and Tide.—A St. Louis gentleman writing from Buffalo, says: "I had the pleasure of shaking hands with Hon. Millard Fillmore, ex-President. He [illegible] to express his views upon the present state of affairs of our country. He is a conservative [illegible] give you his own words—'that the Abolitionists in Congress had [illegible] the army [illegible] done.' He thought that the President had done well under all the circumstances."

—The Commissioners of Emigration of New York report that 2,721 emigrants arrived at that port during the week ending on the 2nd inst., making a total of 28,704 who have arrived during the present year, against 33,987 to the same date in 1861.

Rebel Officers Disappear.—It is a remarkable fact that no rebel officers were to be seen in the late terrible battles before Richmond. They were so disguised that they could not be told from privates. In consequence, we lost more officers than they did. Our officers were so dressed that they were prominent marks for rebel bullets.

What Gold is Worth.—Gold has advanced to 17 per cent. premium, and [illegible] some was sold at still higher rates, there being rumors of an export duty, which the New York Express says is improbable. At this rate we shall have a money panic before long that will create a "sensation" through the country.

Breadstuffs for England.—It is said that the grain crops in England do not promise [illegible] age yield, and that they will want more of [illegible] corn, wheat and flour. A good [illegible] against intervention.

—During the last year [illegible]

A Fox Panic [illegible]